Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1866. NUMBER 245.

CONGRESS.

Debate on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Withdrawal of the French Troops Confirmed.

THE REBEL EMIGRATION SCHEME A FRAUD.

Napoleon Unwilling to Assist Maximilian any Longer.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Explosion of the Libby R. Carter at Vicksburg---Many Lives Lost.

LATER FROM FENIA.

Canadian Troops Hurrying to the Defence of the Frontier.

PROTEST OF CANADIAN FENIANS AGAINST THE INVASION.

Desertions from the Regular Army---Order by Gen. Grant.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

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A MOTION was made by Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial Departments of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1866, and was made the special order for Monday.

The House passed a bill providing that persons in the South, who have been in the service of rebels, and who have lost one foot and one hand in the line of their duty, shall be allowed the same pension as is allowed by law to persons in the military service who have received similar injuries, and also that the provisions of section 4, of the pension act of July 4th, 1864, shall apply to persons in the naval service. The latter section is as follows: That the pension herein provided for shall not be paid to any person in the naval service, who is not willing to absolve in favor of the United States.

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Mr. MARSHALL, of Ill., said it was difficult to conceive of a more important measure than that which was now before the House; and that was in order and take care of a race which has been recently enlarged from bondage, and involved in the extremities of untold millions of dollars. He denied that the Federal Government can become the constant almoner of charity to the people of the several States. Visitors are expected from St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Albany, and other points. It is estimated that over five thousand will change owners on the result of the race.

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The order was issued in Richmond last Saturday to the operatives of the city of troops, that no person should wear rebel uniforms. The order has not been very rigidly enforced of late, until Monday, when the force of guard in that city turned quite a number who were found wearing them, and took them to Prison, where the buttons were cut off, and then allowed to go.

Cleveland *Herald* of Friday evening: The Ohio Legislature has extended to us on the stolen car case much. Along the bench and in front pave, we piled up, in many cases to the depth of two or three feet. It is useless then such articles of use can be in front of our cars. The north and southward winds that have prevailed for the past week, have forced immense drifts from the north to the south shore.

Intelligence is received in England that the report of another fatal duel between two fierce to them, by which they themselves are not affected thereon. And in order to remedy this danger or suppression of hissing and other manifestations of sense, have actually been put in Northamptonshire, The proposition, we are told to encouragement, and to any one who will undertake the experiment, a reward should have been even mooted as valuable.

The odyless are of interest. The removal of Napoleon to withdraw the troops from Mexico is construed by letter at the State Department. The only condition attached to the withdrawal of the troops is that the United States. Many of the Southern rebels who fled to Mexico since the Secession---of Maury and Slidell, for instance---have been made welcome. Rumors are prevalent that Napoleon has intimated to Maximilian his inability to do any longer, and that Maximilian has already set to abdicate in favor of Juarez.

The Detroit *Free Press* says the sports in and around Detroit are generally confined to "game dispute" for $200 a side, which is to be settled in that city, or its boundaries defined. The days have been in reading for the stand the next few weeks. When the weather is of intervals, their food weighed and registered to them, and as much care and attention shown to them as the owners of the gentlemen. Visitors are expected from St. Chicago, New York, Albany, and other and it is estimated that over five thousand will change owners on the result of the race.

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Mr. ROUSSEAU, of Ky., asked the name of the distinguished General.

Mr. KELLEY replied that Gen. Spencer, who as Colonel raised the first regiment of loyal Alabamians.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said this was the first time he heard of such regiment.

Mr. KELLEY replied that was quite possible, and for Gen. Spencer might be a distinguished General of the Union. The intelligence of the world does not reach the central part of Kentucky.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said that he was in Northern Alabama and Tennessee for two years, and he would say that Spencer was not known. The gentleman was not a distinguished General or anything else.

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He reported that they hanged black men and white men in Alabama or imprisoned them thereafter for larceny, but no such punishment was ever visited upon a white man who stole black men's horses.

Mr. MOULTON assumed his seat.

Mr. KELLEY, in explanation of what he said at a previous stage of the proceedings, read an extract from the Tuscaloosa *Observer* of December last, showing that a number of Freedmen and men of were convicted and sent to the penitentiary for various terms, the latter, while a man who stole a horse, was sentenced to be hanged. The editor of the *Observer* had perhaps reformed, there was not a necessity for a penitentiary in every county. The negro ought to be kept from stealing in Alabama, as in other States, for labor. He was not to be separated from the plantation, they could not be sold, and hence if he comes necessary for them to steal to satisfy the cupidity of their masters.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said that he did not justify any wrongs, but rose to discuss the bill under consideration. He was opposed to it, did not personally like, but because it was oppressive measure should be passed by the House. It was a bill to create a "universal nuisance," etc., with a shady character of consequences. Instead of promoting peace it proves Executive session, and spare his very charge to excitement since the beginning of the world. He has resided from Carr end to near before him. The Governor took the chair for order and reference, and the Reverend Mr. Chandler, of Detroit, offered prayer.

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Daily Weather Report,
For the United States Telegraph.

City.	Wind.	Clouds.	February 3---12 m. Temperature.
Chicago	W.	Clear.	21 above.
Milwaukee	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Detroit	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Cleveland	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Buffalo	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Albany	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Boston	W.	Clear.	20 above.
New York	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Philadelphia	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Washington	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Cincinnati	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Louisville	W.	Clear.	20 above.
St. Louis	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Memphis	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Nashville	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Atlanta	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Charleston	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Savannah	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Montgomery	W.	Clear.	20 above.
Mobile	W.	Clear.	20 above.
New Orleans	W.	Clear.	20 above.

MILWAUKEE.

Telegraphic Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Railroad Grants in California---Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences---Election of Officers---Personal---Desertions from the Army.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

Senator Nesmith has presented a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, on the navigable waters of the Columbia River in Oregon; and Senator Conness has presented a like granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the city of Francisco, in California, to the most feasible point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad in the State of Nevada. Senators Stewart and Nye have introduced a joint resolution of the Legislature of Nevada urging the passage of the same bill.

The National Academy of Sciences, at its recent session in this city, elected the following officers: President---Alexander Dallas Bache, of Washington; Secretary, Wolcott Gibbs; Foreign Secretary, Joseph Henry; Treasurer, James Hall; Members of Council, W. C. Redfield, Benjamin Peirce, Cornelius Vanderbilt, M. C. Meigs, F. A. Gould, A. D. Bache, and W. B. Rogers.

Gen. Wm. L. Cazneau, a resident merchant here, in the provisional cabinet of Maximilian, is in the City on business, carried the letter-bag of the Mexican Legation to Mexico, and returned with the bag of the Legation.

In consequence of the large number of desertions from the regular army during the past few months, Gen. Grant has issued an order requiring such deserters to be apprehended and punished to the full extent of the law. The order is a most stringent one.

The Trial of the Pirate Newsman---The Proposed New Grade of General---Surrender and Subsequent Flight of the Slave of Detective-General Baker---The Issue of the Negro Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.---The statement, recently published that a considerable sum of the trial of the pirate Newsman, now in jail in this city, is true, particularly in reference. He will be tried on piracy, murder, robbery, outrages and depredations on the high seas, and other enormities by the commission. The result of the deliberations will not be made known for several days, but it is generally believed that the charges against Newsman, which render the case of piracy, will be sustained, and that he will be executed.

It is said that the President will not make known his views upon the proposed new grade of General, until the bill is passed by the House, and the Senate, and then only in a message to Congress.

Secretary Stanton has issued an order that Col. Watson, of Illinois, who has been under arrest for some time, be released from confinement.

The published report that a difficulty had occurred at Hot Springs, between Col. Mallory and Col. Watson, of Illinois, in which the latter was said to have been killed, is pronounced a fabrication.

Gen. Grant has issued an order directing that Gen. Sherman's headquarters be established at Memphis, Tennessee, Gen. Thomas at Nashville, Gen. Meade at Philadelphia, Gen. Hancock at Baltimore, Gen. Sheridan at New Orleans, Gen. Sherman at St. Louis, Gen. Pope at Chicago, Gen. Canby at Louisville, and Gen. Ord at Columbus, from which place the troops of the Pacific will continue to receive the bulletin.

The Register of the Treasury is engaged in preparing a list of names of city ordinances at Springfield, for the purpose of publishing the same. The list will be printed in full, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

Gen. Logan has introduced a resolution in the Senate, declaring that it is the sense of Congress that the national currency should be kept as near as possible to the standard of gold, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to Congress on Monday next and urge its immediate passage. He is confident he will be able to show by incontrovertible information duty of new creation of the treasury for the Irish instances of emigrating from Canada.

Secretary Seward has not sentenced yesterday, as was expected, on the Indictment against Surratt, arrest of Mrs. Cobb. There are three other indictments existing in the District of Columbia---murder and extortion, on which he will be tried within the next two months.

Nicholas Smith, nominated Minister to Greece at the time of the death of the late Captain in the 4th regiment, and sent to Louisville in connection with the Fenian business engaged to be married, but the marriage was delayed by the death of the lady, not marry one engaged in fighting her country. He resigned his office as Minister, and is now a citizen is now nominated as Minister to Greece.

Secretary Seward has received a despatch from Mr. Motley, the American Minister to the United States steamer Narcissus, reported to be having sailed on Sunday, Aug. Florida, The United States ship Powhatan was at Pensacola, Florida, about the time it is reported that the Narcissus sailed, and it is supposed that she is one of the unfortunate vessels. Nothing definite is known, except, known in relation to the matter.

FROM PONTIAC.

Anti-Monopoly Convention at Pontiac---Speeches, Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PONTIAC, Feb. 3.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of the county of Livingston county, assembled in the court House at Pontiac, for the purpose of expressing their grievances against the various monopolies, and other monopolies, which are believed to be oppressive to labor, and for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Constitutional Mass Convention. Various projects were proposed and discussed, and explained as a remedy for existing evils, the sufficience manufacturing, much feeling and spirit whenever the speakers referred to the express of power and the hurled out their anathemas against the high salaries of officials, the extravagance of the times, and the fatal monopolies of other incorporated companies.

A Central Committee was called to preside over the Convention and one of the Vice Presidents of the Pontiac Seminary, was appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted, after which Mr. Cook made a few preliminary remarks, in which he said that the object of the meeting was to express their sentiments in relation to the corruptions of the times, and to devise means for the suppression of the monopolists of railroad companies and other incorporated stocks.

Alexander Campbell, Esq., of La salle county, was then called upon and made a roughly speech on the monopolies, and the corruptions of the present social condition of the country.

He said that the monstrous proposition that seven-eighty is a principle in government which is entitled to the support of every one in every form. He says it is stated in the Constitution that the money was made by the people and for the people, and that it was a monstrous thing that the money was made and becomes oppressive to the people, it is their right to change it in whatever form they see fit to do so. Whatever authority there may be in support of the proposition that the money was made by the people to maintain the principle of vested wrongs, and unconstitutional labor employed in proportion and the people are taxed to support the rich, who produces all wealth. There are but two purposes to which the money can be applied---one is to pay the public debt, which is nearly all owned by the capitalists, and the other is to pay the interest on the capital employed, and with which to control the labor of the country. Money is the medium of distribution to capital and labor. In the case of interest on loans of money determined what proportion of the earnings of labor should be paid for the use of capital and what proportion should be paid to the laborer, and regarding the present rate of interest on money greatly exceeds the business profits of the capital, which enables the capitalist to control the wealth of the nation in the hands of a few, and to control the labor and to impoverish the wealth producing classes. The power to make money is an essential attribute of sovereignty, and should not be delegated to corporations, but controlled by the States or people, for it carries with it the power to control the labor and the wealth of the nation, and fix the rewards of labor in every department of industry. The Constitution of the United States declares that Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, to fix the standard of weights and measures, and to regulate foreign and domestic commerce. Congress has not the right to delegate to any corporation or individual the power to coin money, or to make anything a legal tender in the payment of public dues and private debts, and has no power to issue interest bearing bonds of the Government at the option of the holder, and thereby with such bonds enable the Treasury Department or such other place or place to control the money market. It is argued by Mr. Field by a such rates of interest on the Government indebtedness as they may in their wisdom deem just. It is the care, he said, of the negroes. He would stand by those who would do so, but do not place such power in the hands of the few. Such power is vested into the south. The whole thing was without constitutional authority. The constitution, and laws of Kentucky. He then remarked that there was a difference between loans, and that the power to not prevent the hanging which Mr. Kelly referred to. So far as he understood, the Democratic party in Kentucky, by its representatives, harbored loyal men. Let us do right and the Democratic party will be found with others. There was no reason whatever for the illegal and unauthorized legislation proposed. Also all the assessments of Union men to put down the war, they had been told by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) that if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schlabarger) and other extreme men, that the Democratic States are out of the Union, and that the Constitution must be amended to keep the Republican party in power. With these men, Democrats, Northern and Southern, secessionists are the same. He held a position from which he could not be driven. The effort of the Republican party in the country to make it subservient to their own purposes, and to control the labor of the country. Mr. Field then spoke at length in favor of the Democratic party, and in favor of the Constitution, and the Union as it was, and the rights of the States, and the people, and against the usurpations of the Republican party.

Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, made an explanation which, he said, he had not intended to make. He disclaimed any connection with the views of Mr. Rousseau, and said he repudiated as utterly groundless the assertion that the States are out of the Union, and by the blessing of God they will live as long as the United States shall live, as a part and parcel of our common country. He was ready to-day to vote for Mr. Thaddeus Stevens's proposition to buy negroes from Arkansas and Tennessee to this State, and if we find the money he (Mr. Delano) was willing to do it. He was for the same having a distinguished General or anything else.

Mr. ROUSSEAU concluded his remarks, saying that the southern States are out of the Union. On occasion was last at the beginning of the war. He was for the Union then, and for it now, and for it always. The very ground that Jefferson Davis occupied. But the States are out of the Union, occupied by gentlemen on this floor; but, said Mr. Rousseau, he will appeal to the people, and to the God of the Union, the Constitution, and enforcement of the laws. (Loud applause from the floor, when the House was still half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SHANKLIN, of Ky., opposed the bill, and in reply to those who had declared it will only benefit a few, he would say that the people of the South were willing to do justice to the negro, and to secure him in his rights. Many of the Southern people who had purchased tickets to have them attended to, he would say, and should the tickets not be obtained there, however, arrangements would be made to have the tickets sent to Mt. Pleasant and continue to Saginaw, second telegram was sent to the effect that the train would not start. Marshal Heatherington sent word that it was ready to receive them. Soon after the train was overpowered and the mob, and another by a Democrat, who had been elected into the depot, and of course a great deal of fun. A prisoner chosen, the men were brought before the unwarrantable outrage committed upon the citizens of Detroit. In the middle of the talk one of the party stepped up to the door of the depot, and fired a pistol at the crowd, the ball striking one man in the leg, and lacerating all about the knee. The man is getting hard fever. The fellow who fired the shot escaped through the window. Both men belong to Detroit, and their family, made such excellent time that they distressed their parents, and will, only send a horse and buggy after the body. The occasion was last at the beginning of the war. It was a good thing

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune.

SMITH.

Our readers have heard of Commodore Nutt, the "Fifty thousand Dollar Nutt," which Mr. P. T. Barnum got hold of, and by dint of skillful "shelling out," revealed the kernel, or rather the Commodore, to a delighted world. But they may not have heard of the Fifty thousand Dollar Smith, who, as the Fifty thousand Dollar Nutt, was but "cracked" by Barnum, but by nature. We take pleasure in introducing to our readers the "Fifty thousand Dollar Smith," being the individual heretofore known as Gerrit Smith, who has filed his little bill against us as one might say—of an Arkansas mosquito, under similar circumstances, demanding our directing middlin to the moderate extent of fifty thousand dollars. So mild is this request, especially when we reflect that Mr. Smith by a stroke of the pen might just as easily have made it a cool million or fifty millions, that we are astonished at his liberality in throwing off so large a share of a sum of money to which he had the same right as to the paltry fifty thousand dollars for which he has sued us.

The Fifty Thousand Dollar Smith has, or had prior to the publication of an editorial article in the Chicago Tribune in June last, at least fifty thousand dollars worth of character, so he estimates it, for bravery and skill, for in an unperfectly lucid interval he arrayed himself as the champion of Jefferson Davis, Esq., secessionist, and of Jeff. Davis, Esq., slaveholder, and defender of the freedom of their "servants," and defender of the precious boy "whereas," certain kidnapping Copperheads, like Charles O'Conner, who had already been designated as Davis' counsel, invited Mr. Smith to defend Jeff. Davis in a public speech at the Cooper Institute, this using him as their tool. Thereupon we did editorially serve Mr. Smith as old mariners do, went to serve greenhorns and lubbers at his own request, and he was "shanghaied" by the Cooper Institute speech, and "came the raw" with tar and feathers could be performed readily as shirking him. But the fifty thousand dollar Smith being young and tender, flinched under the operation and so he owes us a contribution, we suppose, that Jeff. Davis was a very harmless gentleman, who merely differed with us in opinion, but was a good deal of a patriot after all. We did not intend to share the fifty thousand dollar Smith's character, or fifty thousand dollars worth of it, during the transaction, we think he must have lost it by Cooper Institute, where he was surrounded by his life-long enemies, who would relieve us absolutely of his "character" as quick as the Arting Dodger would lift a pocket handkerchief. Mr. Smith may not be noticed the loss until the next order notice arrives, but he should at the first time that verdant Individuals being enlisted as spect those who tell them of it instead of those who did it. For, in the language of the Music of Venice,

> He that steals my purse steals what is stolen,
> Let him not know it, he is not robbed at all."

Mr. Smith however labors under the delusion that our article evaporated his character for both ability and courage, and that his reputation in these respects was worth fifty thousand dollars.

Who that reflects on how many a hard fought battle field, from Bull Run to Appomattox Court House, Mr. Smith has braved in person and under the fire of the enemy, and how many a time and oft he has "shelled out" of his character, for we hold that though a character like a watch or a wen may be an excrescence, yet that due not give the wearer the right to sell it, that Mr. Smith lost his character, or fifty thousand dollars worth of it, during the transaction, we think he must have lost it by Cooper Institute, where he was surrounded by his life-long enemies, who would relieve us absolutely of his "character" as quick as the Arting Dodger would lift a pocket handkerchief. Mr. Smith may not be noticed the loss until the next order notice arrives, but he should at the first time that verdant Individuals being enlisted as spect those who tell them of it instead of those who did it. For, in the language of the Music of Venice,

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THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The friends of the temperance cause, comprising some of the oldest and ablest workers in various parts of the country, are just now centering their principal efforts in an organization that shall reach the people by the broad cast dissemination of light on this subject through the channels of the press. This will be the sphere and office of the National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York city, which it is sought to sustain to the full effectiveness by the co-operation of all in sympathy with the work of reform. The leading feature of the society will be the *National Temperance Advocate*, which the initial number declares likely to be very popular and valuable among its class of periodicals. It is a very handsome monthly sheet, containing of sixteen large and beautiful printed pages with mechanical details of type and paper every way worthy to be the bearer of the leading features impressed by the name of the society. The inscription, as announced, stand not only foremost among advocates of temperance, but in the front rank among writers. Some of these are the following: Rev. Peter Stryker, Rev. James B. Dunn, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Rev. Dr. Coblegh, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Rev. J. B. Waksey, Rev. Charles J. Jones, Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, Prof. A. B. Palmer, Dr. Charles Jewett, E. G. Dutton, Esq. Gen. S. F. Cary, Rev. Alfred Taylor, and many a hundred other.

In addition to the *Advocate*, the Society have begun the issue of a new monthly temperance paper called the *Youth's Temperance Banner*, which is made exceedingly attractive for Sunday School, bright Temperance and Sunday-school reading matter. Into this and named little sheet has been merged the former well-known, the *Youth's Temperance Advocate*. In these two periodicals, it will be the design of the friends of this movement to discuss fully the bearings of the monster evil, from moral, social, financial and selfish standpoints, giving current news of progress reached and events transpiring in the country at large, as well as local matter upon the subject. While the enterprise of these publications deserves to be self-sustaining on its own merits, the management have been very prudent and made a beginning from which there will be no backward step. Mr. Smith is probably the strongest and most amply endowed temperance movement the country has ever known, not in sums ready realized, but in its resources for the future. To its sympathies and co-operation of strong and able men, who realize the value of money, to this undertaking, and will come forward and bring others with them to aid the work. The following list of officers elected at the annual meeting of the Society, which is composed of the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President; C. R. Hall, Walworth, Hon. Horace Greeley, Maj. Gen. Howard, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Hon. Gerrit Smith and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice Presidents; Wm. A. Booth, Treasurer, and Thomas I. Sheffield, Assistant Treasurer; E. C. Delavan, Rev. Peter Stryker, Rev. Dr. Tyng, etc., Managers; Rev. J. B. Dunn, Corresponding Secretary, and J. N. Stearns, Publisher, at the Society's headquarters, No. 111 Fulton street, New York.

To the People of the State of Illinois.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Not unfrequently do we ask of the late to the throne. Prince of Wales, "What will he make?" is the question, and far-seeing men must be aware that the reply is pregnant with meaning. The Prince of Wales has done nothing unpopular as yet, which is a great thing to say of one who has been so much in the public eye, whose slightest action is done before the public eye. We know that he is good templar; fond of hunting; of the theatre; of shooting; of a good cigar; of a social glass; a smoker; and that his favorites are men given to sport, the adventurous, like the Duke of Sutherland, who rides to fires on the fire engines, and Lord Henry Lennox, who will pass a night in a cabin to witness the first appearance of the German school, and that she lingers round spots and ceremonies and reliques, with a fondness and co-operation of strong and able men, who realize the value of money, to this undertaking, and will come forward and bring others with them to aid the work. The following list of officers elected at the annual meeting of the Society, which is composed of the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President; C. R. Hall, Walworth, Hon. Horace Greeley, Maj. Gen. Howard, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Hon. Gerrit Smith and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice Presidents; Wm. A. Booth, Treasurer, and Thomas I. Sheffield, Assistant Treasurer; E. C. Delavan, Rev. Peter Stryker, Rev. Dr. Tyng, etc., Managers; Rev. J. B. Dunn, Corresponding Secretary, and J. N. Stearns, Publisher, at the Society's headquarters, No. 111 Fulton street, New York.

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Not unfrequently do we ask of the late to the throne. Prince of Wales, "What will he make?" is the question, and far-seeing men must be aware that the reply is pregnant with meaning. The Prince of Wales has done nothing unpopular as yet, which is a great thing to say of one who has been so much in the public eye, whose slightest action is done before the public eye. We know that he is good templar; fond of hunting; of the theatre; of shooting; of a good cigar; of a social glass; a smoker; and that his favorites are men given to sport, the adventurous, like the Duke of Sutherland, who rides to fires on the fire engines, and Lord Henry Lennox, who will pass a night in a cabin to witness the first appearance of the German school, and that she lingers round spots and ceremonies and reliques, with a fondness and co-operation of strong and able men, who realize the value of money, to this undertaking, and will come forward and bring others with them to aid the work. The following list of officers elected at the annual meeting of the Society, which is composed of the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President; C. R. Hall, Walworth, Hon. Horace Greeley, Maj. Gen. Howard, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Hon. Gerrit Smith and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice Presidents; Wm. A. Booth, Treasurer, and Thomas I. Sheffield, Assistant Treasurer; E. C. Delavan, Rev. Peter Stryker, Rev. Dr. Tyng, etc., Managers; Rev. J. B. Dunn, Corresponding Secretary, and J. N. Stearns, Publisher, at the Society's headquarters, No. 111 Fulton street, New York.

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LIST OF LETTERS.

Letters remaining in the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., for the week ending Saturday, February 25, 1865. In calling for these letters please say they are advertised. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Letters in wrappers or folded without it, and not sealed, are liable to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

In calling for letters in this list, please mention the date of the list in which they are advertised, and the number of the letter, if numbered. Letters will be delivered to the owner or his order on presentation of the corresponding number, with the word "Paid" on the envelope.

LADIES' LIST.

Adams Rachael A mrs
Aldrich Harriet mrs
Allen Ann mrs
Ames Josephine mrs
Ames Mary E mrs
Anderson Ann mrs
Andrich Ada mrs
Atkins Lydia mrs
Atkins Lydia mrs
Atkinson Anna mrs
Avis Grace V

Bailey Hannah mrs
Bailey Alice T mrs
Baker Mary E mrs
Ballou Ida mrs
Bailey L C mrs
Barnes Florence miss
Barnes Carrie mrs
Barnes Lucinda mrs
Barnes Lucinda mrs
Barnes Mary Ann mrs
Barnett Sarah mrs
Batterman Mary mrs
Batterman Mary mrs
Bauman Sarah mrs
Beckwith Jane mrs
Beecher Elizabeth mrs
Bell Lucy mrs
Bell Emma mrs
Bell Mary mrs
Bennett Emma mrs
Bennett Ellen mrs
Bennett Ellen mrs
Bennett Ellen

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1866.

THE CITY.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening was caused by the burning out of a flue in the house No. 169 Jefferson street. The damage will not reach \$50 during the arrival.

GENERAL CHURCH.—A meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held to-morrow (Mon.) evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Clark street M. E. Church. The attendance of all Evangelical ministers is requested.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—The following distinguished gentlemen are among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday (this city):—Hon. Chas. C. Washburne of Wisconsin; Maj. G. Bullock, of Illinois; Hon. G. W. Cass, President of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co.; Hon. Wm. Bross, Lieut.-Gov. of Illinois, and General of the Western Union R. R. Co., of Wisconsin.

AN EXCHANGE BANK IN PARIS.—Mr. J. C. Hitchcock, of Chicago, has just opened a banking house in Paris, this being the most prosperous of the American towns, and a matter of great convenience to our tourists and bankers transacting business and remitting funds to that city. Mr. Hitchcock is well known in Paris as a gentleman of rare financial ability, and the opening of a branch of the Merchants' Exchange Bank in banking circumstances, has won for himself a most enviable character for business tact.

DIED.—Mr. John Stewart, of No. 86 Quincy street, dealer in herbs and roots, has just received from Indiana a superb lot of dried lobelia, and is now drying it. Persons in want of the best and purest of them for the best of brandy, Mr. Stewart has a partner—travelling constantly in the country in search of herbs—who will be glad to show such and parties purchasing from him new may rely upon getting the best article in the market. Mr. Stewart's address, and all he represents them to be.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM A FALL.—Mr. Charles Chapman, Secretary of the Art Institute, while at the entertainment on Saturday evening met with quite a serious accident from the effects of a fall. As he was gently escorting the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of Congress, when the sidewalk is very slippery, he suddenly slipped and fell, striking the back of his head upon the edge of the curb stone. Several of the ladies present fainted at the sight of the blood streaming from the wound, but by prompt attention Mr. Chapman was soon able to walk home, and is now resting easily.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The freight train coming north on the Alton & Chicago R. R. on Friday morning last, ran of the track about two and a half miles below Bright. Only one car was thrown off the track, and that was but slightly damaged. The train was soon on the track and proceeded on to Bloomington. Fourteen cars were thrown from the track, and it was four o'clock in the day before the track was cleared and the train could pass. The accident to the southern bound passenger train of last Friday, by which the life of the engineer was lost, was found the dismembered fragments of the company's pile-driving machine. Nobody was hurt.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in another column of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, a branch office of which has been established in this city, by Mr. S. H. Raymond, General Agent, 164 S. Lacon street, corner of Clark and South Water street. The policies of this Company are well and favorably known in this section, and some features of which are original with the Ætna, and which are highly appreciated by policy holders. There are now 30,000 hundred policy holders in this company in Chicago.

LARCENY OF CHAIN.—John Sullivan, a lad ten years of age, was arrested on Saturday afternoon and taken before the Police Court to answer to the charge of stealing. He answered to the allegation, and acknowledged that he stole the chain and watch from Dwight now residing near State & Grand's stables some time on Friday last. He said the chain to a fast dog and Canal street for a year for pies and cake. He was sent to the Reform School for the surrounding winter season of that article.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—On Friday evening, the eighteenth lodge of these societies of temperance in this city, was organized by the Grand Worthy Patriarch of Illinois, who installed the following officers:—Mrs. G. Hulbert, of Illinois; Hon. G. W. Cass, President of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co.; Wm. Bross, Lieut.-Gov. of Illinois, and General of the Western Union R. R. Co., of Wisconsin.

THE ASTROLOGER!

The Wise Man of the Dark Ages—His Modern Representative—A Peep into the Future—Consulting the Stars, Etc.

A Chicago Specimen—The Jack of All Trades—Our Reporter in Female Attire—A Spell Resting Over Him.

HOW TO REMOVE AN IMPEDIMENT.

Fifty Dollars' Worth of Witchcraft.

Behold! where he sits! enthroned in the glory of the stars, his majesty upheld by the powers invisible, who throng around him to do his bidding. Potent spells are at his command, binding in firm objection each of that constellation of fortune which governs the destiny of the fortunes of whom are ruled:

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep."

Distant not his reverie; he ponders over things unattainable; wake not the fire of his wrath, or he may be in a frenzy, and consign the whole fraternity of the infidels of his brain are the talismans of Solomon and the magic forces of which the mamic speaks to William of Deloraine:

"And warrior, I could teach to thee
The rune that can restore the dead,
And bid the slumberer awake in death or peace;
And thou shalt own, when back in life restored,
Thou ne'er hast heard thy blood thrill so with fear."

Ah! my dear child! You have passed through a certain ordeal, and you have come out of it with flying colors and with honors. Your self-possession during the last few days you have not been concerned in your undertaking, although you must have felt a great deal of the smallest perplexity was. Whatever you do there is a responsible person against you. There is an unlucky spell hanging over you all your lifetime."

"Ah, a spell! What is that?"

An evil influence which has hung over you from your birth, but, it was not your fault but that of your father. It was no fault of yours Madame, I have not entirely broken the spell, but partly from it as long as you live unless you have it removed. Have you ever felt a heap of trouble about you, and it has run through your life? Would have it removed as soon as possible it if were in your power?"

"Yes, I have not so much money."

"Oh! that is not the question you should pay if all as soon. You can give it me in instalments, but you can pay me I should say, \$50 down, and when you can raise it. I will fix the load of your misfortunes and the trouble of your life. Then I will have to do no more anything more about that; you will be happy and prosperous for the future."

"I can't promise until I think it is right. But, I'll think of it. Perhaps—perhaps I don't know what I'll do. Good-by."

OUT AND COME AGAIN.

Sir.—Yesterday I was out and I came out right. You will think better of it by and by. Now, take this card and go right home and think it over. Then this will let you in without having to ring or knock. Good-by, and remember what I have told you."

Reporter.—Oh, dear! I had a fine time of things! I was in a terrible fix, but now have finished me so I don't know what I am doing. I am in so hurry. I shouldn't have told you that I was a reporter. I'll be disappointed yet, you know. I am in no hurry. I shall come to you again. Good-by."

Reporter.—Oh! thank you, sir. I would like to have about my future life. I am in a terrible fix. I don't know what I am doing. I am in a great hurry. I shall come to you again. Good-by."

Reporter.—Why, I'm a woman! The spell! Well, Madame, you will see brighter days yet, and be happy and prosperous. Good-by. I'll call."

Reporter.—How long shall I live?"

Ah! You have passed twenty years longer in the world, and the latter part of your life will be very prosperous."

OUR RESPECTS TO TRAVEL.

Reporter.—I wish you would tell me something about my future."

Sir.—I do not so much of that for you at present, that is the best for you to be in the dark. You are very good fortune, you will travel to other countries, and you will be a rich man. You will be in the latter part of life, and should visit the countries of Europe and Asia, and cross the Atlantic to the Mediterranean.

Reporter.—I intend to go to California; will my husband take me there?"

Sir.—I do not speak very clearly on the point, but your husband will love you so much that he will not be able to be away from you for a day, and he will be able to afford it too."

Our reporter thought he bore now a glimmer of light, and was striking through this obscure business, when suddenly Professor the clairvoyant seemed to be overcome by the influence of the spell, and he was in a state of trance. Professor the clairvoyant is in the habit of having his subjects in a state of trance, and he may deal with the searcher after the hidden things of futurity. Professor the clairvoyant is a lady, a prince of the blood standing majestically in the midst of her subjects. Professor the clairvoyant rather than asked an oral expression of her will, and she answered with her pen. Professor he is to a more precious mood, and with an extended hand he presented our reporter with a sentence. Asking only the sum of fifty dollars, he drew the astrological figures and presented them to our reporter. Words are inadequate to describe the feelings of our reporter as he read the following:

"And o'er the scenes of mortal life,
When Nature and More with power are rife;
The stars in the sky.
That glitter on high,
Are spirited and refined,
For the benefit of mankind."

By the beams of the fatal designers of woe.

Our reporter was then sent out into the street as a scroll. The mould of the celestial sphere, having the power to control the destinies of mortals, and the star rolling in the horoscope being taken up by the astrologer, and the mysterious figures of the whole pencil, drawing in the elements of the trials of the human race, and the fortunes of the whole world. Professor the clairvoyant was then ordered to be removed as soon as possible it if were not to sleep another night with that spell upon him. I do not know what you mean. Is it possible to remove it?"

FIFTY DOLLARS' WORTH OF CHARMS.

Reporter.—But surely she is not the spell if she is. I don't think she is a witch. Madame, I am no—no—no—hurry. I—I—I—"

Reporter.—Oh! I am sure of course will get out of the way—some time. She is not very long-lived. You

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Reporter.—(As if forgetting herself.) "Perhaps there will be a little fee for the spell. I don't know what my children perhaps would not——"

Reporter.—Oh! Madame, it would be cheaper than an old dollar. I——"

Oh! Madame, it would be the cheapest fifty dollars——"

Reporter.—Madame would spare a mere trifle of money; I am too poor."

Well, Madame; it would be the cheapest fifty dollars——"

Reporter.—I am poor; I think I'm right. But, I'll think of it. Perhaps—perhaps I don't know what I'll do. Good-by."

OUT AND COME AGAIN.

Sir.—Yesterday I was out and I came out right. You will think better of it by and by. Now, take this card and go right home and think it over. Then this will let you in without having to ring or knock. Good-by, and remember what I have told you."

Reporter.—Oh, dear! I had a fine time of things! I was in a terrible fix, but now have finished me so I don't know what I am doing. I am in so hurry. I shouldn't have told you that I was a reporter. I'll be disappointed yet, you know. I am in no hurry. I shall come to you again. Good-by."

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